

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1.-71. (Cancelled)

72. (New) A double-layered intraluminal device, comprising:

a first bifurcated prosthesis comprising a first main tubular body portion having a length, a first leg having a first leg length and a second leg having a second leg length which is shorter than the first leg length; and

a second bifurcated prosthesis comprising a second main tubular body portion having a length, a first leg having a first leg length and a second leg having a second leg length which is shorter than the first leg length;

wherein when the intraluminal device is disposed within a vessel of a patient, a majority of the length of the first main tubular body portion overlaps with a majority of the length of the second main tubular body portion, the first leg of the first bifurcated prosthesis extends through the second leg of the second bifurcated prosthesis, and the second leg of the first bifurcated prosthesis extends through the first leg of the second bifurcated prosthesis.

73. (New) The device of claim 72 wherein at least a part of the length of one of the first and the second bifurcated prostheses is balloon expandable while the remaining length of the same bifurcated prosthesis is self expanding.

74. (New) The device of claim 72 wherein one of the first and second bifurcated prostheses is balloon expandable and the other of the first and second bifurcated prostheses is self expanding.

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75. (New) The device of claim 72 wherein at least one of the first and the second bifurcated prostheses is reinforced along its length by a plurality of separate spaced-apart wires.

76. (New) The device of claim 75 wherein a proximal portion of one of the first and the second bifurcated prostheses is circumferentially reinforced by a plurality of separate spaced apart wires.

77. (New) The device of claim 72 wherein the length of overlap between the first and second bifurcated prostheses is greater than 75% of the length of one of the of the first and second bifurcated prostheses.

78. (New) The device of claim 77 wherein the entire length of one of the first and second bifurcated prostheses overlaps with the other of the first and second bifurcated prostheses.

79. (New) The device of claim 78 wherein the first and the second bifurcated prostheses have a substantially similar length.

80. (New) The device of claim 72 wherein at least one of the first and the second bifurcated prostheses is reinforced along its length by a continuous wire of a spiral configuration.

81. (New) The device of claim 72 wherein at least one of the first and the second bifurcated prostheses is reinforced by a frame formed of interconnected elements.

82. (New) The device of claim 72 wherein at least one of the first and the second bifurcated prostheses is more durable than the other of the first and second bifurcated prosthesis.

83. (New) The device of claim 72 wherein an outer one of the first and the second bifurcated prostheses is thinner than the other of the first and second bifurcated

prosthesis.

84. (New) The device of claim 72 wherein a surface of at least one of the first and second bifurcated prostheses is coated with material that stimulates fibrin or cellular ingrowth into the device from the surrounding tissue to secure the device within the vessel of the patient.

85. (New) The device of claim 72 further including a material selected from the group consisting of glues, adhesives and cellular matrices, between the first and second bifurcated prostheses to enhance attachment of the first and second bifurcated prostheses.

86. (New) A double-layered intraluminal device, comprising:

a first bifurcated prosthesis comprising a first main tubular body portion having a length, a first leg having a first leg length and a second leg having a second leg length which is shorter than the first leg length; and

a second bifurcated prosthesis comprising a second main tubular body portion having a length, a first leg having a first leg length and a second leg having a second leg length which is shorter than the first leg length;

wherein one of the first and second bifurcated prostheses is balloon expandable and the other of the first and second bifurcated prostheses is self expanding and wherein when the intraluminal device is disposed within a vessel of a patient, a majority of the length of the first main tubular body portion overlaps with a majority of the length of the second main tubular body portion, the first leg of the first bifurcated prosthesis extends through the second leg of the second bifurcated prosthesis, and the second leg of the first bifurcated prosthesis extends through the first leg of the second bifurcated prosthesis.

87. (New) The device of claim 86 wherein at least one of the first and the second

bifurcated prostheses is more durable than the other of the first and second bifurcated prosthesis.

88. (New) The device of claim 86 wherein an outer one of the first and the second bifurcated prostheses is thinner than the other of the first and second bifurcated prosthesis.

89. (New) The device of claim 86 wherein a surface of at least one of the first and second bifurcated prostheses is coated with material that stimulates fibrin or cellular ingrowth into the device from the surrounding tissue to secure the device within the vessel of the patient.

90. (New) The device of claim 86 further including a material selected from the group consisting of glues, adhesives and cellular matrices, between the first and second bifurcated prostheses to enhance attachment of the first and second bifurcated prostheses.

91. (New) A method for positioning a first bifurcated prosthesis and a second bifurcated prosthesis in a vessel of a patient's body, the method comprising:

introducing a first bifurcated prosthesis comprising a first main tubular body portion having a length, a first leg having a first leg length and a second leg having a second leg length which is shorter than the first leg length;

securing the first bifurcated prosthesis within the body vessel;

introducing a second bifurcated prosthesis comprising a second main tubular body portion having a length, a first leg having a first leg length and a second leg having a second leg length which is shorter than the first leg length;

positioning the second bifurcated prosthesis such that at least a majority of the length of the first main tubular body portion overlaps with a majority of the length of the

second main tubular body portion, the first leg of the first bifurcated prosthesis extends through the second leg of the second bifurcated prosthesis, and the second leg of the first bifurcated prosthesis extends through the first leg of the second bifurcated prosthesis.

92. (New) The method of claim 91 wherein at least a part of the length of one of the first and second bifurcated prostheses is balloon expandable while the remaining length of the same bifurcated prosthesis is self expanding.

93. (New) The method of claim 91 wherein the length of overlap between the first and second tubular body portions is greater than 75% of the length of one of the tubular body portions.

94. (New) The method of claim 93 wherein the entire length of one of the first and second tubular body portions overlaps with the other tubular body portion.

95. (New) The method of claim 94 wherein the first and the second tubular body portions have a substantially similar length.

96. (New) The method of claim 91 wherein the second tubular body portion is more durable than the first tubular body portion.

97. (New) The method of claim 91 wherein the first tubular body portion is thinner than the second tubular body portion.

98. (New) The method of claim 91 wherein the second tubular body portion is positioned internal to the first tubular body portion.